

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 18:49:24 1995  
Message-Id: <9504112002.AA26803@philadelphia.libertynet.org>  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 95 16:01:23 -0400  
From: "Adam O'Donnell" <adam@libertynet.org>  
Subject: (no subject)

subscribe qrp-l

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 21:05:43 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 95 12:10:42 PDT  
From: IVAN MCCAFFREY LAM RESEARCH PA1314 PH 8384 <IMCCAFFREYX@FAB10.intel.com>  
Subject: <didn't bother with a subject>  
Message-Id: <9504111910.utk603@FAB10.intel.com>

Hi all ,  
Just sending this out again to see if anyone has the info ....  
sorry for taking up space....

Ivan EI4HP/

>From: HERMES::"IMCCAFFREYX@FAB10.intel.com" "IVAN MCCAFFREY LAM RESEARCH PA1314  
PH 8384" 29-MAR-1995 07:07:10.45  
To: qrp-l@netcom.com  
CC:  
Subj: Antenna design in Practical Wireless

>From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Mar 28 22:07:06 1995  
Received: from mail4.netcom.com by hermes.intel.com (5.65/10.0i); Tue, 28 Mar 95  
22:07:06 -0800  
Received: by mail4.netcom.com (8.6.11/Netcom)  
id PAA10287; Tue, 28 Mar 1995 15:47:50 -0800  
Received: from hermes.intel.com by mail4.netcom.com (8.6.11/Netcom)  
id PAA10278; Tue, 28 Mar 1995 15:47:46 -0800  
Received: from FAB10.intel.com by hermes.intel.com (5.65/10.0i); Tue, 28 Mar 95  
15:44:27 -0800  
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 95 15:49:45 PST  
>From: IVAN MCCAFFREY LAM RESEARCH PA1314 PH 8384 <IMCCAFFREYX@FAB10.intel.com>  
Message-Id: <9503282349.utk15152@FAB10.intel.com>  
X-To: HERMES::"qrp-l@netcom.com"  
Subject: Antenna design in Practical Wireless  
To: qrp-l@netcom.com  
Sender: owner-qrp-l@netcom.com  
Precedence: list

Hi all,  
A design for a multiband antenna for an attic space appeared in one of

the practical wireless mags during 1994. I have made the fatal mistake of actually loosing the issue in question and I am wondering if any of the G-hams on the list would have info on the dimentions etc. It is a design for what could be called a loop with 75ohm feeder ....

Many thanks in advance .....

Ivan...EI4HP.

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 23:43:08 1995  
From: JimN00CT@aol.com  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 18:31:34 -0400  
Message-Id: <950411183132\_79780491@aol.com>  
Subject: About last nite....

Well,

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 22:45:43 1995  
Message-Id: <n1414505741.53258@msmailgw1.arlut.utexas.edu>  
Date: 11 Apr 1995 16:11:30 -0600  
From: "rohre" <rohre@arlut.utexas.edu>  
Subject: Antenna experience at QRP-Afield

I have encouraged one of the actual operators to come on here and report what Austin QRP folks did for the Afield Contest Apr. 1; but until that appears here is what happened on the antenna front. (I was otherwise tied up putting on the Austin Amateur Radio Club Swapmeet, and could only stop by mid afternoon.)

The group erected a low dipole under the tree branches of the light wire and insulating support fed thru a tuner. This had kind of a NE to SW orientation firing to the right angles of the wire: NW and SE, but the low elevation gave it more lobes than that.

A half wavelength or so away from the trees, a wire ZL Special was erected, with 300 ohm solid TV feedline and phasing harness. This consisted of two 40 Meter wire dipoles, spaced 1/8 wavelenght apart by 1X2 lumber, which went to a bridle to hold one end up on 30 ft. high TV mast, of the slip together sections; (guyed), and the other end up in a large Pecan tree. This fired NE and SW. It proved to have good gain, but to be TOO directional for a contest such as this with a limited number of stations, widely scattered. We eventually took it down and converted it to a simple dipole at 30 feet. Ideally, we should have arranged a plan to "rotate" such a bidirectional beam about the tree and in moving the mast 180 degrees, we would have covered 360 degrees of operation. Rigs that were put to the test included Argonaut, Heath, and I think someone earlier than my visit had brought a totally homebrew. Operation had been on both 20M and on 40M by the time I visited. Also brought out was a beautiful ARK 4. There were non-ham visitors to show around; so this took on a mini-June Field Day flavor. The site was on a plain

on a low hill in North Austin; the front lawn of McNeil High School near the community of McNeil, virtually over the Balcones fault line. There was clear coverage to the East, and South, and rising land to the West and North, yet the antennas at 30 feet were in the clear. The T tuner was used for the ZL as well as the 300 ohm fed dipole.

Hopefully, my friends that did the majority of operating will post the results.  
72, Stuart K5KVH

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 03:55:05 1995  
Date: Mon, 10 Apr 1995 23:07:50 -0500 (CDT)  
From: Adrian Weiss W0RSP English Department <AWEISS@charlie.usd.edu>  
Message-Id: <950410230750.2567@charlie.usd.edu>  
Subject: RE: ATTITUDES

Hi gang:

I hate to be a "thread-cutter" -- as if I were some authority who has the right to regulate free discourse and expression of opinions. I definitely am not.

However.... USENET has a multitude of groups in which subjects such as sexual preference is the going fare without any restriction whatever.

My personal opinion is that there is enough to discuss about QRP here without branching out.

73, Ade W0RSP

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 13:26:24 1995  
Message-Id: <199504111543.AA27381@zia.aoc.nrao.edu>  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 09:43:57 -0600  
From: Paul Harden <pharden@aoc.nrao.edu>  
Subject: Big-gun testers

I worked bits and pieces of the ARCI contest and likewise noticed several big-gun testers running 30-35 wpm. Did you notice the calls of a couple of these guys? There were several quasi-famous big-gun testers working the QRP contest. So lets look at this from a slightly different perspective ... while I think trying to work a QRP contest at 35 wpm is a bit out of place ... on the other hand, we were graced with the participation of a couple of big-gun testers. That shows that QRP is

infiltrating HF CW alot stronger than some wish to admit!

I QSO'd one of these guys, who said it was the first time he'd turned down the wick on his station, was amazed he was still making contacts, and was having a ball! No high pressure like he's used to, enjoyed how some of the stations wanted to chit-chat a bit, etc. and even asked me when the next QRP contest was (I didn't know). So this hobby is a two-way street. There were a couple of big-guns who probably gave some of us a good challenge and a taste of good contesting skills. Likewise, we shared with them the spirit and enjoyment of QRP ... and they kinda liked it!

My guess is they'll be back with what THEY learned. Now that they understand QRP a bit better, will adjust their style a bit next time. Personally, I thought it was great to hear a few of those guys actually participating in a QRP contest. Heck ... at this rate, QRP might even get mentioned in QST someday!

I myself make an effort to match the CW speed of whom I'm calling or whom is calling me. Never hesitate to ask a station to QRS or give a repeat. When I call CQ at 20, and someone calls me back at say 13 on a straight key ... is his MAX code speed 13? ... or is that just his MAX speed on a straight key? Gee, let's have a QSO and find out!

One final suggestion ... for those of you who feel "stuck" at 13 wpm or so ... put down your paper and pencil and start training yourself to copy the code in your head. Copy the mail on a QSO or two in your head, jotting down the guys name, QTH, etc., but not writting it word-for-word. You'll be surprised at how fast your code speed will start increasing once you put down that paper and pencil. Trust me ... it works!

72, Paul NA5N

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 16:10:37 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 11:13:35 -0700 (PDT)  
From: H Smith <hbs@crl.com>  
Subject: Re: Big-gun contesters  
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950411111101.18795B-100000@crl10.crl.com>

On Tue, 11 Apr 1995, Paul Harden wrote:

>  
> ... interesting stuff deleted....  
>  
> One final suggestion ... for those of you who feel "stuck" at 13 wpm or  
> so ... put down your paper and pencil and start training yourself to copy  
> the code in your head. Copy the mail on a QSO or two in your head, jotting  
> down the guys name, QTH, etc., but not writting it word-for-word. You'll  
> be surprised at how fast your code speed will start increasing once you

> put down that paper and pencil. Trust me ... it works!  
>

After you master that, then go put a rig and a key in your car and  
let's go CW mobile. YAHOO..

Smitty, NA5K/m

Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 19:58:52 1995  
From: Byron8LCZ@aol.com  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 14:09:43 -0400  
Message-Id: <950411140941\_79497926@aol.com>  
Subject: Capacitive Touch Paddles

Hi Joe,

I took the 01 Heathkit SA-5010 capacitive touch keyer off the shelf and dusted it off, cough cough. plugged in the paddles and started sending some cq's. then i remembered what i didnt like about it. the paddles can move almost a quarter of an inch (making it very difficult to send good code). they shouldnt move at all. The keyer has a steel plate to keep it from moving around the table, that can be removed to lighten it abit. the membrane switches require alot of pressure to get them to accuate and theres no positive tactile feedback. all in all, a disappointing keyer. the electronics are good, the mechanics are not. The paddles are about 1/8" thick aluminum.

I could remount the electronics in a suitable lightweight enclosure, add real push buttons and a telephone touch pad (for the numbers) to replace the membrane buttons and remount the paddles so they're solid and this could turn into a real nice portable key/keyer. Sounds like a bargain, if you can find one at a swap & shop.

At the higher speeds (20-25 wpm) its tough to send a single dit. You have to touch and release the paddle \_really\_ quick. But for portable use, 15-18 wpm, should work fine.

72, Byron WA8LCZ Detroit

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 11:35:48 1995  
From: "RICHARD HIEBER" <SZ0026@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de>  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 14:18:48 MET  
Subject: CCW notes  
Message-Id: <29B83BB3D51@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de>

Hi gang,

I found two interesting messages on Packet Radio that I'd like to forward. Please direct inquiries to the addresses given, not to me - I haven't dabbled with this mode yet.

72 de Richard, DL8MFQ/AA8CP  
sz0026@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de

-----  
PA0RBC > QRP 08.04.95 14:48 167 Lines 8731 Bytes #365 @EU  
BID : 47700\_PI8DHR  
Subj: COHERENT CW INTRO G3IRM  
Path: !DB0SIF!DB0AIS!DB0NDK!DB0OVN!DB0END!DB0ACC!PI8DAZ!PI8APD!PI8MBQ!PI8DHR!  
Sent: 950408/1504Z @:PI8DHR.#NH1.NLD.EU #:47700 [DEN HELDER] \$:47700\_PI8DHR  
  
>From: PA0RBC@PI8DHR.#NH1.NLD.EU  
To : QRP@EU

These notes have been prepared by G3IRM to give you some idea how coherent c.w. operates. As you all will know, morse code consists of dots and dashes arranged to represent letters, figures and punctuation marks. The basic element is the dot which has a predetermined length depending on the speed of transmission. High speeds require short dots. Hand sent morse code and for that matter code sent with semi-automatic and automatic keys is random in nature and, even if the characters are correctly sent, the spaces can vary considerably.

The standard speed for coherent c.w. adopted by Ray Petit W7GDM when he designed the system was 12 words per minute. In actual fact it was the dot length which he decided should be fixed at 100 milliseconds. An element space was, therefore, also 100 milliseconds, a dash and character space were each equal to 300 milliseconds and all other spaces were multiples of the same 100 milliseconds. This timing is still in use today and is available on both the COHERENT and PCW programs available for coherent c.w. By connecting two computers together via the RS232 interfaces, one running COHERENT and the other running PCW, perfect communication can be achieved proving their compatibility. Only transceivers need be added at each end for on-the-air communication.

Coherent c.w. depends entirely on accurate timing based on the element length. If you imagine two square waves both identical in timing but derived from separate oscillators and

having the mark length equal to the space length and both these equal to 100 milliseconds it will be obvious that, if they both start together, they will stay in step indefinitely if the clocks generating them are perfectly stable. The original hardware coherent c.w. system was based on this principle and highly stable standard oscillators and transceivers were required at both ends of the contact. The difficulty of providing these is the major reason why coherent c.w. did not become popular.

Modern computer programs have changed all that and now only reasonably stable transceivers and no frequency standards are required but it is obvious that the more stable transceivers and computers used in the system are the better will be the results.

I must now return to our two square waves. These can be looked upon as strings of dots each dot and space being of a definite length. If we now arrange for one station to send a string of dots these will only be received accurately if the timing at the receiving end corresponds to our identical second square wave. Assuming that perfect timing exists at both ends the only thing that will stop correct reception is the relative phase of the two square waves. If the rising edge of one square wave occurs at exactly the same time as the rising edge of the other the signals will be synchronized (coherent) and all following transitions will correspond. Using the original Petit hardware filter this was achieved by the transmitting station sending a string of dots and the receiving station adjusting a phasing control until the string of dots was received clearly and distinctly. Once this was done and, assuming perfect timing, the stations would stay in step indefinitely. Dots and dashes transmitted would be received at the other end of the contact and as spaces no matter how long were all multiples of the element length, a dot or dash received after a space would still occur on the rising edge of the receiver clock. This is a somewhat simplified explanation of how coherent c.w. works but it will give you some idea of the principle behind the system. Let me repeat that in order to ensure correct operation all oscillators had to be exceptionally accurate and, above all, stable.

There are two coherent c.w. programs available. The first is called COHERENT and was written by Bill de Carle VE2IQ and it can be obtained from him. The other is PCW which was adapted from Bill's program and rewritten by Ernst Schroder DJ7HS to appeal to the operator rather than the experimenter. This is the program you will find on this disk under the name PCW.

The need for stable oscillators has been overcome in

both programs. Automatic synchronization has been included so there is no need to have phasing controls. If the program receives a string of coherent c.w. dots it will automatically synchronize. Computer clocks and all but the best transceivers can drift a little and provision is made in both programs for the automatic correction of frequency drift. In COHERENT this is done by feeding pulses from the computer to the up/down frequency control lines of suitable transceivers. The recent Kenwood models such as the TS850 and TS450 are ideal as these can be controlled in steps of one hertz though models made by other makers may also be suitable. As everyone does not own such a transceiver DJ7HS decided to make the software carry out automatic tuning. No up/down lines are therefore required when using the PCW program.

DJ7HS has provided sufficient notes and on-screen help to enable you to run the program. It can be used to send c.w. as well as coherent c.w. (but only at the three speeds provided) as they are in fact exactly the same so far as transmitting is concerned. This is done by simply connecting the computer to the key input of the transceiver. Bear in mind though that the output of the computer is at RS232 levels and an interface may be needed to connect this to the keying line of the transceiver. A single insulated gate field effect transistor is all that is normally needed. Consult your transceiver manual. The program can only be used to receive coherent c.w. if the VE2IQ interface board is included between the receiver output and the computer.

Any transceiver will receive coherent c.w. as it is exactly the same as c.w. with the exception that it is timed extremely accurately and is, therefore, "perfect" morse code. This means that anyone hearing it can easily assume that ordinary c.w. is being sent. If you are prepared to receive the signal from the other station as c.w. you can, of course, make contact. In order to indicate that you can operate coherently it is necessary to include something in your call to this effect. You can send a string of dots (by pressing \$) followed by CQ CCW DE <callsign> and possibly more dots. This will enable another coherent station to synchronize and call you. If you do not send the string of dots the calling station will have to send them to enable you to synchronize.

You are sure to receive calls from c.w. stations even though you indicate that you are using coherent c.w. They either will not know what CCW means and assume that you have a funny way of calling CQ or they may be curious to know what CCW is all about. Please take the opportunity to tell them.



Unlike some of the digital modes where it may be a little difficult to decide which type of signal is being received, coherent c.w. is easy to recognise by its perfect timing and string of preliminary dots. Even so you will have difficulty finding stations as there are not many stations active at the time of writing. For some time now it has been the practice of coherent operators to use one frequency. Various frequencies have been tried. At one time frequencies one kilohertz up from the usual QRP frequencies were used as it was thought that QRP operators had the most to gain from coherent c.w. and they may be tempted to make enquiries. This did not prove to be the case. It is now suggested that twenty kilohertz up from the bottom of each band be used. There is sure to be some interference whichever frequencies are chosen but coherent c.w. with its accurate timing and very narrow bandwidths stands a good chance of being heard. For the time being please use these frequencies and watch for any announcement of changes in the Digital Journal. I will try to ensure that other magazines are notified of any changes.

I hope you will enjoy using coherent c.w. and that we will have more activity in the near future.

Details of activity or any other items of interest are always welcome for inclusion in the coherent column of the Digital Journal. Please send them to me:

Peter Lumb G3IRM  
2 Briarwood Avenue  
Bury Saint Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 3QF  
United Kingdom

February 1995

/EX

-----  
PA0RBC > QRP 08.04.95 14:48 66 Lines 2119 Bytes #365 @EU  
BID : 47702\_PI8DHR  
Subj: COHERENT CW ORDERING  
Path: !DB0SIF!DB0AIS!DB0NDK!DB0OVN!DB0END!DB0ACC!PI8DAZ!PI8APD!PI8MBQ!PI8DHR!  
Sent: 950408/1510Z @:PI8DHR.#NH1.NLD.EU #:47702 [DEN HELDER] \$:47702\_PI8DHR  
  
>From: PA0RBC@PI8DHR.#NH1.NLD.EU  
To : QRP@EU

\* \* CCW BREAKTHROUGH \* \*  
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Introducing...

"COHERENT"

Coherent CW software for IBM-compatible computers

- o New DSP receiving filter replaces analog Integrate/Dump circuit
- o Can Send / Receive standard 100-millisecond CCW
- o Easy generation of CCW frame synchronization preamble
- o Precise on-screen frequency readout (0.1 Hz) simplifies tuning
- o Automatic fine-tune: centers the 800-Hz CCW tone in the DSP filter's passband to within plus or minus 0.5 Hz
- o Automatic frame synchronization and post-sync tracking assures optimum copy without need for constant operator intervention
- o Eliminates need for expensive Secondary Frequency Standards
- o Built-in Beacon mode - can be programmed to send out a CCW beacon message at precisely-timed intervals based on GMT
- o Ideal for LOWFERs - improves copy of very weak CCW signals even in heavy QRM - really digs 'em out of the noise!

Hardware:

- IBM-compatible or clone, preferably Turbo-XT or faster  
(math co-processor is not needed)
- At least one serial port (COM1, COM2, COM3, COM4)  
(A Mouse is useful, though not absolutely required)
- Sigma-Delta (4" x 1.8" external board powered by 9-V battery)  
This circuit digitizes the audio from Receiver's ext spkr jack and passes the numbers to the software via one of the computer's serial (COM) ports at 115 K baud. Described in detail in "Receiver Spectral Display using DSP" (Jan '92 QST), and in the 1993 ARRL Handbook. If you don't already have one you can obtain from VE2IQ at same time you order COHERENT.

- Sigma-Delta interface kit (includes double-sided pcb  
plus all parts needed to build) .....US \$ 65
- Assembled/Tested of above, ready to hook up .....US \$ 95
- COHERENT software package (3.5" or 5.25" disk) .....US \$ 20
- Shipping/Handling - all orders sent Air Mail .....US \$ 5

Bill de Carle VE2IQ  
29 Sommet Vert  
St-Adolphe d'Howard, PQ J0T 2B0  
Canada

Richard Hieber, DL8MFQ/AA8CP  
sz0026@daphne.rrze.uni-erlangen.de

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 23:51:42 1995  
From: rarland@epix.net  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 20:12:33 -0400 (EDT)  
Subject: Re: CCW notes  
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950411201111.16865B-100000@mango.epix.net>

As some of the QRP "Old Timers" might remember, CCW is not a new idea by any means. I remember reading about it at least 15 years ago when some W7 was doing some tests using a modified T-T PM-1. Neat stuff.

72 rich

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 09:46:17 1995  
From: PeterWK8S@aol.com  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 08:12:28 -0400  
Message-Id: <950411081227\_79180413@aol.com>  
Subject: Dan's Small Parts.. List

I'm sorry for the confusion but I am NOT starting a list for Dan here on this qrp-l. Please do not send me your name/address as I don't have time for tracking it. I will start a sign up list at Dayton as requested by Dan but for those of you not going to Dayton please send your catalog requests to him at the address I posted previously... NOT me.

Thanks for understanding

Pete WK8S

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 03:04:30 1995  
Message-Id: <199504110201.WAA07572@jfwhome.funhouse.com>

Subject: Re: Earnie  
Date: Mon, 10 Apr 1995 22:01:47 -0400  
From: "John F. Woods" <jfw@jfwhome.funhouse.com>

> Oh well, I will keep on trying. Today DX, tomorrow .... Earnie!.... :-)

Ah, time for a new award: Worked All Ernies!

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 09:58:54 1995  
From: Duncan Cadd <dcadd@luc.ac.be>  
Message-Id: <9504111248.AA23526@alpha>  
Subject: fox hunts  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 14:48:31 +0200 (MET DST)

Greetings, folks, from a pleasantly warm Diepenbeek in N.E. Belgium!

At the risk of drawing down lightning . . . No, I have nothing against good fun - I have only been on one fox hunt with a friend, and he (ON1GY) and I won!

Occasionally, I have seen someone bemoan all the f-h info here. Now, I don't mind at all, just like TV you can choose what you see, BUT maybe some QRP-L users don't know there's a fox hunt list - I've just seen it via WWW.

Also on .netcom.com it's the fox-list@netcom.com, subscribe to listserv as usual. There, I hope that HELPS someone! Please, no guided missiles!

73, es gd hunting,

Duncan G0UTY / ON9CHU G-QRP 8117

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 06:49:26 1995  
Message-Id: <2f89285c.pandora@pandora.lugs.po.my>  
Date: Mon, 10 Apr 1995 20:45:14 +0800  
From: "W. Daniel, 9V1ZV" <daniel@pandora.lugs.po.my>  
Subject: GHz anyone?

Hi Gang,

Just trying to think up new areas for exploration. Is anyone here into microwaves? Most of the work there is pretty QRP and pretty experimental and homebrew. Sounds like our ticket?

73 de 9V1ZV Daniel

p.s. I don't think there is any GHz activity in South East Asia! If I get started I could be the lonely first.

--

```
+-----+-----+
| Daniel Wee | daniel@pandora.lugs.po.my |
| 9V1ZV      | daniel.wee@f516.n600.z6.fidonet.org |
| UUCP1.12j  | Packet: 9V1ZV @ 9V1VS.SGP.AS -- |
+-----+-----+
```

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 11:35:07 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 07:09:36 -0700  
Message-Id: <199504111409.HAA23626@mailhost.primenet.com>  
From: aa7qy@PrimeNet.Com (Roger Hightower)  
Subject: HW-9

--=====797609353==\_

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Hi all...thought there might be some interest in this item:

--=====797609353==\_

Content-Type: application/mac-binhex40; name="HW9.TXT"

Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="HW9.TXT"

(This file must be converted with BinHex 4.0)

: "dKA15j8@&3!9%9B9(4dH(3!!!!!!DB!!!!!!1Ai04R\*[E6SJ5d%b4&&"3&G#-PC  
35#iM9djC,NjC,P9635j16d&0\$94[])#!k)&0"6%9!38a-990"\$3e)D5"PGQ9bH@\*  
[C(NZ)#"0H5"ZB@eP)'Pc)%a[G5iJ)&4SB@jVFb"QEh)JFQ9KC'PZCb"dD'Pc)'e  
PFh0KCf8Z\$3e\*)'KKGQ8JB5")C@&dD#")9bdj)(GTG'JJG'KP)'eKG'0SD@jR)%K  
PBA4S)("[Gf9b)(0eF("XH5"QEh)JFf&XC5iJ)&4SC3ePFA9TF'ePER3JDA-JD@i  
JCfp[C#"ME'9KEL"cD'&'C5'JB@jN)%NJD'&fC5"dD'8JC'pMFb"QEh)JDA3Z)#"  
\*G#"SBA-0G'KP)&G"8N-JBQ&ZC("KBfXZ)#"8D'8JCQPbFh3J\*\$)e-#"dB@YPFb"  
TG#i0\$8PQ)(P[G5"KFQ8JD@jdCA\*PFh4PC#`JBf&XE#"YC5"KG#!S0c%f+5!b0c%  
Y-cJa1#`JEh)JH@pe)'0KEL"bC@&MD#"YC5"KG!edD'8J9d)b9P"))%\*#8bi0\$6F  
c,#"NC5"-Eh8J5d%b4&&"\$3d0\$Ca'!!!!:

--=====797609353==\_

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

aa7qy@primenet.com rhigh@aztec.asu.edu Ham Radio: AA7QY@KC7Y.AZ.USA.NA

--=====797609353==\_--

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 21:53:57 1995  
Message-Id: <199504111729.KAA23077@interval.interval.com>  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 10:27:25 -0800  
From: burdick@interval.com (Wayne Burdick)  
Subject: Info on "Hands SSB/CW XCVR"?

A brief mention of something called the "Hands" SSB/CW transceiver appeared in CQ (April, '95). Apparently it is a QRP rig, a hot seller in Europe, made in Wales. I'd appreciate any further information that anyone has about this rig.

Due to e-mail volume, I'm not on the mailing list, so forgive me if this has already been discussed at length.

Thanks,  
Wayne  
N6KR

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 03:04:10 1995  
Message-Id: <199504110000.VAA13733@public.compusult.nf.ca>  
From: "Robert J Gobrick" <rgobrick@public.compusult.nf.ca>  
Date: Mon, 10 Apr 1995 23:31:56 +0000  
Subject: Re KeyCAD

QRP-1 Keycad users for Windows,

I bought the CD version of Keycad for Windows - thinking I'd be smart with all the extra non essentials on the CD ROM. Now I see that the symbol library structure for the Windows version differs from the DOS version (Mac users you are on your own - as usual -hi).

Anyway I can't get any of Mike's QRP electronic symbols library to read on my Windows version (I actually got a disk direct from Mike).. Windows use subdirectories for the different type of library symbols (electronics, plumbing etc) and in that subdirectory you have a whole flock of \*.SYM symbol files. Maybe the thing to do is to get Mike to save the whole library of symbols (ie put all your symbols on one drawing and then EXPORT the whole thing as a DXF (Autocad) file. Mike does your DOS program have an import/export save function?

Actually this is all kind of a bummer since it does seem that the DOS version and Windows version of KeyCad are not forward/backwards compatible. Any help out there would be appreciated since I'd like to use the nice symbols that Mike has come up with.

72 Bob V01DRB/WA6ERB

> From: Mike.Czuhajewski@hambbs.wb3ffv.ampr.org (Mike Czuhajewski)  
> To: qrp-1@netcom.com  
> Subject: Re KeyCAD  
> Date: Sun, 09 Apr 95 10:07:46 EST5EDT

> This is not DIRECTLY related to QRP, but is a sub-topic that has been  
> going on for a while. This is a computer drawing program which is  
> great for doing schematics, and I use it for my column in the QRP  
> Quarterly and KI6DS uses it for some of the drawings in QRPP (there's  
> the QRP tie-in!). As you know, I sent a file with my symbol library to  
> AB4EL to put on the system at sunsite.unc.edu via ftp. Though some  
> people are having trouble getting or using it, it does download  
> properly into my machine, so it can be done :-).

>  
> I don't know if it will import into the Mac version. Someone told me  
> they tried it on the Windows version and did not work, and that Windows  
> uses different extensions for drawing files and library files. I have  
> no answers for this one yet.

>  
> Here's the deal: the file I sent to AB4EL was produced on a DOS  
> machine, and will work on DOS versions of the program. When you bring  
> it home from the ftp site you can change the name of the file, but you  
> MUST change the extension to .KCF, which is how KeyCAD recognizes it as  
> a drawing file. If you try to run it past KeyCAD with anything other  
> than a .KCF extension, it will ignore it.

>  
> I have a README file of sorts that I wrote, and sent copies to a few  
> people to look over before I post it to AB4EL. It's rather rambling  
> and disjointed, but might serve the purpose. If anyone would like a  
> copy, let me know and I'll send the file (long) via e-mail; I think  
> it's about 6 pages on the word processor. Ask for file TESTCAD, and  
> I'll dump it into the e-mailer.

>  
> Another good use for KeyCAD, by the way, is drawing up PCB patterns. I  
> haven't experimented with that yet, but KI6DS has had one in QRPP drawn  
> on KeyCAD. If you're designing a killer QRP project for your club or  
> for publication, here's an easy (I hope :- ) way to do the drawing.

>  
> 73 and Queue Our Pea DE WA8MCQ  
> --

> Mike Czuhajewski, user of the UniBoard System @ wb3ffv.ampr.org  
> E-Mail: Mike.Czuhajewski@hambbs.wb3ffv.ampr.org  
> The WB3FFV Amateur Radio BBS - Located in Baltimore, Maryland USA  
> Supporting the Amateur Radio Hobby, and TCP/IP InterNetworking

>

-----  
Bob Gobrick - VO1DRB/WA6ERB/VE2DRB - Newfoundland, Canada  
QRPer Galore - ARCI, GQRP, NORCAL, NEQRP, COQRP, MIQRP, NWQRP

Internet:     rgobrick@public.compuserve.nf.ca  
              bgobrick@terra.nlnet.nf.ca

Compuserve:   70466.1405@compuserve.com  
-----

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 01:17:44 1995  
Message-Id: <199504110000.VAA13712@public.compuserve.nf.ca>  
From: "Robert J Gobrick" <rgobrick@public.compuserve.nf.ca>  
Date:           Mon, 10 Apr 1995 23:18:07 +0000  
Subject:        Re: OHR 30M Review

Bob and QRP-1 Gang,

Just to add to a little what Bob said about the earphone impedance -  
I've had very good luck over the years with the good (but pricey)  
Kenwood HS-6 earphones. They have an impedance of 12 ohms which  
makes it nice for a lot of circuits out there and they also use the  
"standard" (at least by OHR and others) 1/4 plug.

For the Sierra/NORCAL 40 I use the "qrp-1 consumer affairs"  
recommended Radio Shack NOVA-42 stereo earphones with built in  
mono/stereo switch and volume control and 1/8 inch plug.

> Date:           10 Apr 1995 12:06:19 -0400  
> From:           "Bob Levine" <bob\_levine@mc.com>  
> Subject:        Re: OHR 30M Review  
> To:            cebik@utkvtx.utcc.utk.edu, "chuck adams"  
<adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>  
> Cc:            qrp-1@netcom.com

>           Reply to:   RE>>OHR 30M Review

>

> The Explorer's have one headphones output jack (1/4" Plug)  
> and the impedance headphones you need are 8 ohms. Normal  
> 32 ohm Walkman headphones result in reduced volume.

>

-----



Bob Gobrick - V01DRB/WA6ERB/VE2DRB - Newfoundland, Canada  
QRPer Galore - ARCI, GQRP, NORCAL, NEQRP, COQRP, MIQRP, NWQRP

Internet: rgobrick@public.compuserve.nf.ca  
bgobrick@terra.nlnet.nf.ca

Compuserve: 70466.1405@compuserve.com

-----  
From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 18:03:18 1995  
From: mtrail@violet.berkeley.edu  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 12:55:29 -0700 (PDT)  
Subject: Re: OHR 30M Review (fwd)  
Message-Id: <Pine.3.89.9504111258.A19835-01000000@violet.berkeley.edu>

I think Chuck meant this to go to the whole group, not just me!  
Matt

----- Forwarded message -----  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 04:25:49 -0500  
>From: chuck adams <adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com>  
To: mtrail@violet.berkeley.edu  
Subject: Re: OHR 30M Review

Matt, KN6CR, wrote comments on the OHR Explorer, his being on 20M.

He is right about the power connector. It reminds me of the molex connectors on the HW-7 and the Heath UltraPro CW keyboard, but not the same size.

Dick at OHR is going to go back to the barrel power connector on the next set of cases for the Explorer series. So this minor irritation will go away. It does mean that whatever power source you use will be pretty much subject to use for the Explorer, unless you come up with an adapter, but I had something like that with the NorCal 40 (not the a). Remember the RCA phone power connector?

My operating desk consists of a solid core oak door (without the door knobs, etc. :-) on a computer desk. The NorCal 40a is small and looks out of place with all that real estate surrounding it. I kind of like the large size of the Explorer series (not all that large) as it seems more apropos to the area allocated for on the air work.

Thanks to Matt for noting my omission of type of power connector. Going to add that to the review form.

dit dit

Chuck Adams K5FO CP-60 adams@sgi.com

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 09:09:17 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 08:53:38 -0230  
Message-Id: <199504111123.IAA22270@public.compusult.nf.ca>  
From: rgobrick@public.compusult.nf.ca (Robert J. Gobrick)  
Subject: Re: QRP Amplifier

Mike,

Mike Bryce's QRP to QRO article was not fair - it was written before April 1...

72 Bob V01DRB/WA6ERB

>  
>All,  
>  
>Mike Bryce has an excellent article for building a  
>QRP amplifier. Pickup the April issue of 73 magazine.  
>Read on page 66.  
>  
>Nice job Mike.  
>  
>=====

>7.3 de Michael aa0ub	QRP:
>miker@cc.com	Norcal #857   "This thing's a radio?"

>=====

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 04:37:54 1995  
From: Mike.Czuhajewski@hambbs.wb3ffv.ampr.org (Mike Czuhajewski)  
Subject: Re QRP ARCI contest  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 95 00:16:41 EST5EDT  
Message-Id: <1995Apr11.001641.4057@wb3ffv.ampr.org>

This time I did remember to check 7110 KHz, and I did pick up a pair of contacts there, although other times I checked it there was nothing. Must be terribly frustrating for those who don't have licenses to go below 7100, to have all the activity down on 7040. Don't forget, some QRPers are up there on the "other QRP frequency". 73 and Queue Our Pea DE WA8MCQ

--

Mike Czuhajewski, user of the UniBoard System @ wb3ffv.ampr.org  
E-Mail: Mike.Czuhajewski@hambbs.wb3ffv.ampr.org  
The WB3FFV Amateur Radio BBS - Located in Baltimore, Maryland USA

Supporting the Amateur Radio Hobby, and TCP/IP InterNetworking

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 13:36:43 1995

Subject: Re: QRP ARCI Spring QSO P

From: brian.carling@acenet.com (Brian Carling)

Message-Id: <2a6.18445.500@acenet.com>

Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 07:27:00 -0500

>From: brian.carling@acenet.com

BR>Oh Horse Puckey.

BR>Do you seriously believe that stuff? It's as bad as the channel 4 weather.

BR>While I was casually listening around in the early morning hours on 40 I

BR>chanced to hear a weak VK3, on cw and a fairly strong ZL2 working a TI2 on

BR>40ssb. This about 0745Z Sunday morning.

BR>Bruce

BR>W6TOY/3

You were AWAKE then? My oh my! If I ever listen at 0745Z again, I won't call it CASUAL!

---

~ SLMR 2.1a ~ I've told you a million times not to exaggerate!

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 11:22:36 1995

From: "Warren E. Lewis" <saswel@unx.sas.com>

Message-Id: <1995041111402.AA26008@cardamom.unx.sas.com>

Subject: Re: QRP Contest

Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 10:02:24 -0400 (EDT)

I think Chuck meant to CC the list on this mail:

Warren et.al. made comments on contests. Here are a couple of my own thoughts.

1. Warren has the right attitude in starting out, i.e. listen to station make a couple of contacts, get his/her exchange down and then call them. You are doing several things at once --- a. reducing errors, b. building code speed, and c. learning patience. Everything we seem to do has to do with a learning curve and the time spent we spend in doing it.
2. When an operator is blasting away at 20, 25, or higher speeds and you call them, they aren't trying to be rude by staying at that speed when you call at a slower rate. Look at it this way --- you called them, thus it is understood that you could copy their call at whatever speed they were working. They probably would have to take time to

lower the rate on their keyer, send you the exchange, and then crank the speed back up. For the serious operator this can be their worst nightmare and some ops will not change for love or money. (let's not get off on another thread on this again :-)

If you guys keep working these contests before you know it you'll be wanting to get out and work SS. That's in the NOV/OCT timeframe and if you really want to take a beating on code speed and low power then this is the contest for you. :-)

Speaking of tests. The NE QRP Afield test in Sept --- has a date been set? I just hope that it's after Sept 14th, otherwise it'll be K5FO/DL7. :-) :-)

dit dit

Chuck Adams K5FO CP-60 adams@sgi.com

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 14:19:18 1995  
From: Byron8LCZ@aol.com  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 10:57:40 -0400  
Message-Id: <950411105738\_79306851@aol.com>  
Subject: QRP Contesting

Heres an idea:

What if we restructure our QRP contests to have a "homebrew entry" where you must use homebrew rigs and wire antennas. And a "commercial entry" where you can run any commerical rig 5 watts or less and any antenna. Special points are not awarded for 1 watt or homebrew but they are grouped together in the final score sheet. so homebrew entrys compete against other homebrew entrys and commercial against commercial. No one is penalized and no one is competing unfairly.

That way the 1 watt homebrew transceiver and dipole station isnt competing against a kenwood 950, a tower and a tribander.

Practically all QRP contests are not well attended. If the activity is low, not many people stick around the whole time. We need to get as many people operating QRP, at one time, as possible. If a QRP freq like 14.060 is unused for any length of time during a contest, the Amtor'ites or rag chewers will jump on it with their 100 to 1000 watt stations and ruin a couple of khz for an hour. We need to keep those freqs occupied during a contest. Right now, they're open too much of the time.

As for CW speed, thats always a problem. we could place a limit of 20 wpm, but the 10 wpm crowd would complain. If the limit was 10 wpm, the 20 wpm crowd would be unhappy. the best approach is to "Use the highest speed that

gets you contacts, be considerate" The QRP ops are a bit more intuitive than the QRO crowd. Most of them will adjust their speed to make the contacts.

The other side of this coin is: the slower code ops need to understand how a contest works and not send "rrr om, tn timer for contact, ur rst rst 559 559, my qth qth is nowhereville, indiana nowhereville, indiana my name name is tom tom tom my number number is 1234 1234 1234 how copy om ? k" I heard this kind of nonsense during the Spring contest. This is exactly the kind of op, i will avoid at all costs. First time testers should listen to the exchanges first before jumping in and winging it.

The code speed seems to be a function of how many people there are to work. In a world wide DX contest (20-35 wpm), you could make a thousand contacts. In the ARCI Fall (15-25 wpm) contest, you could make 300 contacts, in a QRP Afield (12-18 wpm) you could make 30 contacts. As you code speed and operating skills increase, you can look to higher speed contests to challenge yourself.

It makes more work for the contest manager and there will be more awards to issue, so there is a cost involved. But is it worth the cost? And, will the contests grow? Maybe the only way we'll find that out, is to try it for a year and see what happens.

What do you think ?

72, Byron WA8LCZ Detroit

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 21:35:53 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 18:04:26 -0400  
Message-Id: <199504112204.SAA27554@detroit.freenet.org>  
From: af514@detroit.freenet.org (Hank Kohl)  
Subject: QRP Contesting....

Last weekend Spring Contest was not the greatest for 970 mw!  
Used the NorCal 40a and the HW-9 with a HF2v mounted 16' off the ground with 6 elevated radials because I didn't feel like going out to the shack in the garage where all the feedlines from the other antennas come inside. Worked about 5 stations Saturday. Sunday, finally got a chance to sit down about 4 pm....and the phone rang. Had to go to work in downtown Detroit - about 65 miles, so since the TS50S in the car has the 10 watt position set for 970 mw, I gave it a try mobile. What a blast. Worked about 10 stations - 339 to 579 reports. I had to check several times to make sure it was still on the low power setting in the menu.

I really don't think slowing down in noisy conditions helps the copy. Faster letters with a little bit of space between them is sometimes easier to copy than steady slow cw.

When I get in a contest, running QRP or not-so-QRP, I usually act like I'm not running QRP - it's a mental attitude - don't care how much power you are running, with at least a fair to decent antenna you will make contacts in the contest. Last weekend I used paper logging (must have known I'd be going mobile!) - never do that again. NA by K8CC, sold by LTA has QRP-ARCI set up in it, keeps track of dupes, keys most radios, prints the log so it can be read, and shows your score while you are operating. Will try to have a demo of it running at the QRP suite at Dayton this year.

73 Hank K8DD

--

```
/*  
/* email af514@detroit.freenet.org  
/* call k8dd hank port huron, mi  
/*
```

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 13:18:38 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 09:40:40 -0700 (PDT)  
From: John Dundas <ab6dg@netcom.com>  
Subject: Re: Re KeyCAD  
Message-Id: <Pine.3.89.9504110929.A7799-0100000@netcom10>

Bob--don't feel bad, I did the same thing! I think we outsmarted ourselves. Maybe some knowledgeable software type out there will bail us out!

72/3 de John AB6DG

On Mon, 10 Apr 1995, Robert J Gobrnick wrote:

```
> QRP-1 Keycad users for Windows,  
>  
> I bought the CD version of Keycad for Windows - thinking I'd be smart  
snip>
```

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 09:36:01 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 12:22:41 +0200 (EET)  
From: "Arjen Raateland, VYH/vet, puh. 90-4028 350" <Arjen.Raateland@vyh.fi>  
Subject: Re: RE: OHR 30M Review  
Message-Id: <01HP7NTQRGAG94DVFw@vyh21.vyh.fi>

>The Explorer's have one headphones output jack (1/4" Plug)  
>and the impedance headphones you need are 8 ohms. Normal  
>32 ohm Walkman headphones result in reduced volume.  
>  
>Bob KD1GG

If the experience I have from my QRP Spirit is anything to go by, I'd rather use high impedance head phones (600 Ohms). Walkman ear-plugs give too much high-pitched noise. High-impedance HiFi phones don't do that. The S/N ratio is better, because the volume needs to be turned up more! The Spirit has an LM380 AF amp and I don't see a way to reduce the hiss by coupling back through an RC-network as I've seen done with the LM386 for this purpose.

73 de OH2ZAZ  
Arjen

Arjen Raateland  
Vesi- ja Ympäristöhallitus / VET

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 12:48:04 1995  
From: C=BAILEY%IS%211EIS@PAMDT.ANG.AF.MIL  
Message-Id: <199504111452.HAA27680@netcom.netcom.com>  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 95 09:37:15 EDT  
Subject: Souped Up Sloper?

Folks,

I heard some chatter on local repeater in regards to using "chicken wire" as a reflector or counterpoise for a sloper. Seems that an article appeared in "QST" some months ago describing this scheme.

1. Does anyone know the month's issue?
2. Has anyone tried this method?

The chap said in the case he knew of, the experimenter was able to increase his signal to the receiving end by 3 "S" units. Also, this guy could direct his signal much like a beam antenna.

Seems like a lot to lug around for my portable ops, but I'm willing to play with the idea for use during contests/field day.

72, de cameron, kt3a email: KT3A@aol.com  
P.S. Got my ARCI QRP 2xQRP All CW WAS Award! (Thanks Chuck).

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 05:05:34 1995  
From: Byron8LCZ@aol.com  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 02:34:25 -0400  
Message-Id: <950411001524\_78972605@aol.com>  
Subject: Re: Spring QSO Party, Lousy P...

During the contest, when i worked Ernie W8MVN, he said "see you at dayton". So we'll all get a chance to get caught up on his latest mods (phasing) to his antenna arsenal.

I think what Chuck K5F0 was referring to (reciprocity factor with antennas) is if both stations have the same antenna at the same height and run the same amount of power, they should both have approx the save signal strength at each others receiver.

This may be true if both are in sunlight for the higher freqs or both in darkness for 40 and 80m. but that rarely happens. too many hams have a dipole too low to the ground, use small cheap old coax, make poor connections to their PL-259's and try to just get by. Many try to make up for a poor signal by adding linear amps. that only helps the transmit end, not the receive end. and if you cant receive the other guy, you dont have a qso. Thats what i like about QRP, it puts the emphasis on the antenna and propagation. QRP is going to be very exciting when the solar cycle starts on that long climb up.

You know, the other thing we're not considering here, is when Ernie calls CQ, he has alot more replys every single time, like a pile up. Everyone hears him, all over the country. How can anyone expect him to hear you on the first call. He sounds like he's running power.

Just think, if you combine both the take off angle and have a multi-element antenna with gain and its a loop (quiet on receive) and its pointed in the direction you want to talk. Wow.

72, Byron WA8LCZ Detroit

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 16:03:32 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 95 02:32:48 CDT  
From: gcouger@agen.okstate.edu (Gordon Couger)  
Message-Id: <9504110732.AA25889@jsun.agen.okstate.edu>  
Subject: Re: Spring QSO Party, Lousy P...

I made a few contacts on 40. I had other things to do so I only got about an hour in on Sunday. I agree that vertical seem to talk better than they recive to dipoles inside about 500 or so miles I see very



few stations. I seem to have a pipeline to the Washington coast and work a lot of 6's most of my 4's or from the coast and Fl. 1,2,9 and 0 don't seem to be well represented I have the same problem in Texas North of Houston. The antenna is a Cuscraft R7 up 10 feet. I get a lot of signal reports stronger than I send out.

I've got a flat top up 20 feet in the center I use mostly for 80 and it works close in much better.

difference in 5 watts or 100 watts I have to kick it up some but not much.

When the going gets rough I use my Icom 735 with 250 Hz xtal filter particularly on 20. But the hot water 8 does surprisingly well.

On the fast guys keep listening till you can figure out his info. It may take several tries but I can pick out 30 WPM and I can't copy over 15 solid. Over 20 I can't write fast enough.

to be able to separate those close sig in you mind. It not too hard to learn. Copying a weak signal next to a strong is pretty rough.

I hope to make a better effort in the next contest.

Gordon AB5DG

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 18:02:30 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 17:13:28 +0200 (MSZ)  
From: Richard Hieber <rdhieber@cipg.e-technik.uni-erlangen.de>  
Subject: Test from other address  
Message-Id: <Pine.3.89.9504111714.A4174-01000000@cipg.e-technik.uni-erlangen.de>

Hi gang,

I am posting this from another machine, just to test if one can post to QRP-L without being subscribed to it. I am not subscribed to it with the address that I am using on this machine now.

ObQRP: I logged in to this machine in the first place to have a look on Steve Hideg's Web site. Looks promising! I like your HTML conversion, Steve! BTW, I submitted the QRP Clubs List today for inclusion in the List of Periodic Informational Postings (LoPIP) which facilitates automatic archiving at RTFM@MIT.EDU. The people at news-answers-request have a backlog of about two month, so don't hold your breath.

This is not a proper ObQRP, you might say. I might agree. Sigh! I hardly find time for operating ....

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 01:25:11 1995  
Message-Id: <n1414590527.22630@msmailgw1.arlut.utexas.edu>  
Date: 10 Apr 1995 16:38:41 -0600  
From: "rohre" <rohre@arlut.utexas.edu>  
Subject: trimmers cap for rig

Tim,  
IMHO, what qrp home construction is about among other things, is coming up with substitute parts for those you do not have, or cannot get easily. The mechanical size difference of only 1 mm is just a manufacturing design difference if the electrical value of capacitance range is the same for the two brands. What you do have to watch out for with trimmer capacitors is whether the minimum capacitance is the nearly the same, when substituting. Often the values quoted in catalog is the maximum value; and for some applications, the minimum is needed to be low to allow a capacitor to go higher in frequency. Now that would most likely happen only in a multi-band design, so I do not think it matters in this case. Actually, I further believe that a design is somewhat flawed if it operates variable components too close to their limits, as it does not allow for easy substitution of substitute components. Good authors will flag their critical parts in the design, and provide sources for such components. If the author does not indicate a part is special, then the rule of thumb is you probably can use anything close. One should only make sure the voltage ratings of substitutes are the same or higher than originals, but this would be a non issue on a tuning cap at low power or receiving application.

Unless one has built some kits to make you more comfortable with the characteristics of typical components, perhaps one should not build from scratch for a first rig. There are kits or partial kits out there for many of the Handbook designs, and I believe the one you asked about possible is available as a kit with all parts, solving the problem for you.

Will you be going to Dayton? Many kit vendors will probably offer wares there; and at least you will find a chance at any less common components. In fact, any large hamfest should have many components in the flea market areas that would be useful for QRP projects. Do you have the list of kit manufacturers that was put out on the list several times? If not, I can forward to you. Good Luck, Stuart K5KVH

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 04:23:19 1995  
Date: Mon, 10 Apr 95 13:34:06 ast  
From: "Jim Larsen" <jlarsen@alascom.com>  
Message-Id: <9503107975.AA797546284@mailrouter.alascom.com>  
Subject: W6EMD mailing address

Please excuse the use of bandwidth:

I need W6EMD's address to send a QRP QSL card.

Sorry, I lost your(W6EMD) card and envelope.

Help?

Jim  
AL7FS  
Anchorage, Alaska

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 14:13:16 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 10:40:24 -0700 (PDT)  
From: John Dundas <ab6dg@netcom.com>  
Subject: W9GR DSP review  
Message-Id: <Pine.3.89.9504110935.A10667-0100000@netcom10>

Hi all--

There has been a fair amount of discussion about the RS DSP unit, and some others, but I haven't seen anything about the W9GR unit, so thought I would throw it in.

The original version was described in Sept. 1992 QST. I got the kit then, built and used it, and was happy with the performance, but the "ease of use" was less than great. The new version is called DSP-3, and seems to solve all the "use" problems, plus adding a bunch of new filters.

It uses a 13 bit digital audio chip to work its magic. It has 18 switch selectable DSP functions, including noise filters, notch filters, rtty and HF packet or SSTV filters. More important for me is that it has 7 different CW filters, ranging from 200 Hz bandwidth down to 50 Hz, with passbands centered at various spots ranging from 400 to 1000 Hz. It connects between the receiver and the speaker, and has a headphone jack which mutes the speaker.

It also offers 2 SSB filters at 2.1 and 1.8 kHz, which I have not fully tried out yet. These did not exist in the original version.

The unit needs 12 v. at up to 400 ma, so not great for portable work, but fine for home.

The kit is very complete, parts of high quality. Board is double sided, plated through holes, solder masked, with parts locations all marked. The only option is the case, which I highly recommend. It is heavy steel, nicely silk screened, approx. 1"x5x5, and weighs about 1 pound (don't hold me to those numbers--I don't have the unit in front of me right now!) Manual is pretty good, although not "Heathkit" style. More

like "first install all the resistors."

Price is \$149 for the kit, plus \$19 for the case, plus shipping. Manufacturer is Quantics, Box 2163, Nevada City CA 95959. no phone, and no credit cards. W9GR is Dave Hershberger. Units are in stock and shipping is very prompt.

No financial interest here--I just like the unit!

72/3 de John AB6DG

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 04:02:33 1995  
Date: Mon, 10 Apr 95 21:42:55 MDT  
Message-Id: <9504110342.AA23447@rgfn.epcc.Edu>  
From: ab253@rgfn.epcc.Edu (Andrew Hair)  
Subject: What's Best CW Contest Speed?

To all:

After reading the numerous post on the QRP Contest this past weekend, i'm beginning to wonder if I operated a little to fast for the bulk of those listening. I used a locally written CW keying program (called "Edkey") on my computer and generally operated at speeds ranging between 15 and 18 wpm.

I operated on 20 and 40 meters and didn't hear a lot of high speed operators and concluded that I better keep the speed under 20 wpm. In fact, I like to keep the speed under 20 wpm whenever possible. For the bigger contests such as SS and Field Day, it's usually not possible!

As many contests I have operated in, it never ceases to amaze me how the "big guns" will operate at 30+ wpm, call CQ after CQ and few people will come back to them. I suspect that for those who do come back to them there is a high rate of error, or at the very least, a whole bunch of folks listening to following QSO's just to get all the info straight. I know, i've been there before!

Well, not to drag this out, what is the best code speed to send in a contest? Every time I ask this question, I get a variety of answers. So what do you all think? I will look forward to any and all answers.

72's es 73's

Andrew Hair - AB5WB

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From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 08:48:56 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 08:55:04 -0230  
Message-Id: <199504111125.IAA22283@public.compusult.nf.ca>  
From: rgobrick@public.compusult.nf.ca (Robert J. Gobrick)  
Subject: Re: What's Best CW Contest Speed?

>To: ab253@rgfn.epcc.Edu  
>From: rgobrick@public.compusult.nf.ca (Robert J. Gobrick)  
>Subject: Re: What's Best CW Contest Speed?

>

>Andrew,

>

>Your going to like this answer ;-) The best "contest speed" for the sender is the one that makes the most number of contacts. The best speed for the receiver is the one that makes the most number of contacts. That's what contesting is all about - using the best speed, best receiver, best transmitter, best power, best antenna, best liquid refreshment for the most number of contacts that YOU want to make.

>

>Now if that isn't a good answer... hi.

>

>Good luck in the next contest.

>

>72 Bob V01DRB/WA6ERB

>

>PS: I like 15-20wpm

>>

>>

>>To all:

>>

>>After reading the numerous post on the QRP Contest this  
>>past weekend, i'm beginning to wonder if I operated a little  
>>to fast for the bulk of those listening. I used a locally  
>>written CW keying program (called "Edkey") on my computer and  
>>generally operated at speeds ranging between 15 and 18 wpm.

>>

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>>speed operators and concluded that I better keep the speed under  
>>20 wpm. In fact, I like to keep the speed under 20 wpm whenever

>>possible. For the bigger contests such as SS and Field Day, it's  
>>usually not possible!  
>>  
>>As many contests I have operated in, it never ceases to amaze me  
>>how the "big guns" will operate at 30+ wpm, call CQ after CQ and  
>>few people will come back to them. I suspect that for those who do  
>>come back to them there is a high rate of error, or at the very  
>>least, a whole bunch of folks listening to following QSO's just  
>>to get all the info straight. I know, i've been there before!  
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>>Well, not to drag this out, what is the best code speed to  
>>send in a contest? Every time I ask this question, I get a  
>>variety of answers. So what do you all think? I will look  
>>forward to any and all answers.  
>>  
>>72's es 73's  
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>>Andrew Hair - AB5WB  
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From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 11:57:56 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 07:50:32 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Monte Stark <ku7y@sage.dri.edu>  
Subject: Re: What's Best CW Contest Speed?  
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.90.950411073309.28754D-100000@nimbus>

Hi Andrew,

Anytime I use qrp in a contest I keep the speed down  
around 20 wpm when I call cq. I think it makes it better  
for the guys that are trying to copy.

2 reasons for that. Slower speeds are better for weaker  
signals. And smaller club contests attract more newer  
operators. Their code speed isn't way up there at the  
50wpm mark yet. If you want to get their contact you  
had better go slower.

Another reason I will slow down is when the band is very

noisy and I am having a hard time copying. If the calling stations set to my speed I have a better chance of getting their report without repeats.

And then there is the BIG reason....cuz I feel like it! Or when I start getting behind in my dupe sheet etc.

When I answer a cq I go at the speed of the other station. Only if they have trouble copying do I slow down.

So my answer is that there is no "right" speed for the whole contest. It's like everything else in a contest, it must be changed as the conditions change.

73's, Ron

.....KU7Y.....Monte "Ron" Stark.....  
....ku7y@sage.dri.edu.....Sun Valley, Nevada....  
.....ARRL.....NorCal #330.....NRA LIFE.....

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 13:31:32 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 09:32:38 -0400 (EDT)  
From: Richard Haynes <rhaynes@explorer.csc.com>  
Subject: Re: What's Best CW Contest Speed?  
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950411092823.25340B-100000@explorer.csc.com>

Being stuck in the novice section of the bands I do not claim to have the "big picture" on contest speed. However..... calling CQ at 15 to 18 wpm in that part of the band doesn't compute. If I could copy code that fast then I would be spending more of my time down at 7040 or so with a new call sign.

Richard

-----  
| Richard Haynes -- N5QXF -- QRP 7499 -- NorCal 601 -- NorTex QRP |  
the comments and opinions are my own and not those of CSC ....

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 14:25:10 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 14:28:12 -0230  
Message-Id: <1995041111658.0AA27540@public.compusult.nf.ca>  
From: rgobrick@public.compusult.nf.ca (Robert J. Gobrick)  
Subject: Re: What's Best CW Contest Speed?

Stan,

I agree 100% That's the only thing that keeps me going during some of the contests (that and being a little insane ;-)

One year I gave it a try with a recently flea market purchased Ten Tec PM-3 direct conversion , 2 watt out rig. What a frustrating challenge trying to make contacts on 7.040. But I persisted and actually did quite well considering the lack of selectivity etc. I guess the only way to go into these events is to set your own goals.

What I was trying to get across on the issue of speed - if you want to make some more contacts when all the high speed operators have been worked you need to reset the speed on your automatic keyer to something lower (I never did say that I OPERATED in the contest - actually my computer and electronics do all the work - I usual spend my time between the automatic CQing to read back issues of the QRP Quarterly - hi)

72 Bob VO1DRB/WA6ERB

>The best speed is the one that everyone comes back to..... :-)  
>  
>I have always thought contests were a joke, still do, but like most  
>have a box full of certificates from past trips into manic operation.  
>  
>I have found the best contest is one (GOAL) that you set for yourself.  
>i.e. I (you) am going to work 10 states this weekend, or I am going to  
>work 20 contacts in the next hour, etc. Will be surprised how much  
>fun this can be after awhile, no points, no contest reports, just you  
>against yourself. After a while you can become quite good. I hv worked all  
>50 states in 24 hours, Worked 100 countries on 20 meters one weekend.  
>Found hams are different we really can go 72 hours without sleep.  
>  
>  
>Remember it is just a hobby.... de stan AK0B  
>  
>  
>

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 15:34:11 1995  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 05:49:50 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Steven Wilson <randyw@crl.com>  
Subject: Re: What's Best CW Contest Speed?  
Message-Id: <Pine.SUN.3.91.950411054044.19006B-100000@crl11.crl.com>

The best speed is the one that everyone comes back to..... :-)



I have always thought contests were a joke, still do, but like most have a box full of certificates from past trips into manic operation.

I have found the best contest is one (GOAL) that you set for yourself. i.e. I (you) am going to work 10 states this weekend, or I am going to work 20 contacts in the next hour, etc. Will be surprised how much fun this can be after awhile, no points, no contest reports, just you against yourself. After a while you can become quite good. I hv worked all 50 states in 24 hours, Worked 100 countries on 20 meters one weekend. Found hams are different we really can go 72 hours without sleep.

Remember it is just a hobby.... de stan AK0B

From owner-qrp-l@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 21:54:59 1995  
Message-Id: <2f8a60dd.pandora@pandora.lugs.po.my>  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 18:58:34 +0800  
From: "W. Daniel, 9V1ZV" <daniel@pandora.lugs.po.my>  
Subject: Re: What's Best CW Contest Speed?

On Mon, 10 Apr 95 21:42:55 MDT, "Andrew Hair" <ab253@rgfn.epcc.Edu> wrote:  
> Well, not to drag this out, what is the best code speed to  
> send in a contest? Every time I ask this question, I get a  
> variety of answers. So what do you all think? I will look  
> forward to any and all answers.

I think the appropriate speed varies with a few factors:-

- 1) The type of contest you are in.
- 2) Your callsign (if its a rare one go faster).
- 3) Propagation conditions.
- 4) The "average" speed.
- 5) Your code proficiency.
- 6) Your mood.

>From my QTH, and with my 9V1 call, I tend to have runs everytime I get on the air, and working 100 stations every night is a very common thing. Depending on the type of contest, if there are a whole bunch of people waiting to QSO with you, you might want to go faster (32 to 35 WPM), especially when the calling station is loud and clear. However, if the caller is sending real slow, you'd want to slow down too cos he's slow for a reason. The two most common ways you work a contest is either sit on a frequency and CQ or S & P (search and pounce). In the latter, you usually call at about the speed of the station you are calling. In the former, you might want to try something below 30 WPM for a start. If its a QRP contest, and conditions aren't good, you may want to try something below 20 WPM because some may have difficulty copying at those speeds

under bad conditions. However, it varies. If you have fast QSB, the slower speeds tend to work better for me. For slow QSB, faster speeds sometimes make it through the window more effectively. This is all provided the other party can copy at the speeds you're sending.

If you happen to have a semi-rare call like I do, you don't want to work too slowly or most people will give up and go elsewhere. There may be a whole bunch of people waiting to work you so a moderately fast speed (25+ WPM) might be in order. Sometimes, just tuning around, you will find most QSO's have defaulted to certain speeds, then I would go at that "average" speed since most people tuning around would probably have adjusted to that speed anyway. Sending too quickly will be awkward for them, and if you send too fast you will miss QSOs with those who cannot copy you.

Personally, I start around 29 or 30 WPM and go up to 44 WPM depending on the station I am working. If the guy comes back at me much faster than I am sending, I tend to crank up my speed to match his. Sometimes I do this to let that guy know that he is sending too fast. Like if I am calling CQ at 27 WPM and he calls me at 50 WPM, I crank up to 50 and its a shock for him, usually they slow down to something more reasonable. >-) Conversely, if you hear someone calling real slow, try to slow down to match their speed, contest or no contest. Some guys are under a lot of pressure in contests to make the correct copy. If you move too fast they'll copy wrongly.

Code speed grows on you. I used to be amazed at people going at 30 WPM, now I feel very comfortable at that speed. When I started off I was around 15 WPM and as I worked more stations, I found my speed getting faster and faster, especially when I am forced to copy high speeds of many DXpeditions etc. By the time you make about 500 QSO's (within a few months), your speed should easily be up to 20 WPM. Then 12 WPM would sound terribly slow, even draggy to you, once you get used to the faster speed. That, of course, is no excuse for being inconsiderate. There are also guys out there who may be trying to prove their speed. I remember hearing one Europa DX station recently who was calling CQ at 50 WPM or more. Very few people were making out his call yet he refused to QRS. Sounds like a dumb fella to me. He's wasting everyone's time by sending fast. He did eventually slow down after a few guys started answer faster than he could copy! Ahh well, there are all kinds of hams.

Just my personal experience. Not the rule, not by far!

73 de 9V1ZV Daniel

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```
+-----+-----+
| Daniel Wee | daniel@pandora.lugs.po.my |
| 9V1ZV      | daniel.wee@f516.n600.z6.fidonet.org |
| UUCP1.12j  | Packet: 9V1ZV @ 9V1VS.SGP.AS -- |
+-----+-----+
```

From owner-qrp-1@netcom.com Tue Apr 11 09:11:23 1995  
Message-Id: <2f8a3a1e.pandora@pandora.lugs.po.my>  
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 1995 16:13:17 +0800  
From: "W. Daniel, 9V1ZV" <daniel@pandora.lugs.po.my>  
Subject: Which DSP?

Hi Gang,

I need opinions, which DSP should I get?

Timewave DSP-9+ or DSP-59+ or MFJ-784? All comments are welcome. QRN is too high around here for me to take anymore (plus the fact that I got some dough to burn :-)

73 de 9V1ZV Daniel

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+-----+-----+
| Daniel Wee | daniel@pandora.lugs.po.my |
| 9V1ZV      | daniel.wee@f516.n600.z6.fidonet.org |
| UUCP1.12j  | Packet: 9V1ZV @ 9V1VS.SGP.AS -- |
+-----+-----+
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